to be free mea or the peons of the British Government? I, for one, long for the time when Americans can be American without going abroad for either inspiration or for tutelage in their political affairs.

"It has been over 100 years since we became emancipated from England. It has been but a few years since we have begun to walk back under the yoke of England. And I want to see this convention stand up for the liberty of Americans against English domination everywhers. We want no entanglements with foreign countries. We want no difficulties with England or any other country. We want peace and the right to attend to our own business upon this American continent; and when our Committee on Platform and Resolutions come in here to dodge a single issue that we presented in 1896, I ask you to vote it down. Let the Democracy be a party of principle, instead of one of makeshifts. Let us go to defeat, it deteat at all, upon principle, rather than to victory upon a makeshift at the sacrifice of principle.

"We want that platform to repeat, not re-

defeat, it defeat at all, upon principle, rather than to victory upon a makeshift at the sacrifice of principle.

"We want that platform to repeat, not reaffirm, the Chicago platform: [Applause and cheers.] We want it to meet the new issues by other planks, suitable in expression, that cannot be misunderstood. If you give the Democrats of this country a platform of principle, such as we had in 1886 changed only to suit the conditions of to-day, we will march to victory under the gallant Bryan next November.

"We want a platform that reaffirms the old principles of Democracy, that grow now day by day stronger as the ages roll, declaring for the freedom of speech, for the freedom of the press, for freedom of conscience, for the presservation of personal rights, for the guaranteesing of all citizens of equality before the law and for the maintenance of the constitutional guarantees throughout. We want, then, my friends, a specific declaration for silver and gold at the old established and honest ratio of 16 to 1, to the end that the people of the South and of the West as well as of the North and of the East shall have a jull supply of metal money to meet their growing demands. We want a declaration in that platform that unequivocally calls for a graduated income tax, to the end that all may help to carry the burdens of the Government. We want a specific declaration, not against combinations and conspiracies against trade, but against trusts in all their nefarious forms. We want a declaration against truste in all their nefarious forms. We want a declaration of retain for revenue only, limit d to the necessities of a governconspiracies against trade, but against trusts in all their nefarious forms. We want a declaration for a tariff for revenue control of the compete with American free labor. We want a declaration for a tariff for revenue control of the compete with American free labor. We want a declaration for a tariff for revenue control of the compete with American free labor. We want a declaration also, my friends, that Cuba shall be as free as promised, and that the Philippine Islands shall stand upon an equality with Cuba so far as America is concerned. We want a declaration that the Constitution shall follow the flag over to Porto Rico. We want a declaration against conquest of territory upon the Eastern hemisphere by the arms of the Unit of States Government. We want a declaration that we are dishamed of Uncle Sam if he goes across the waters to join John Bull, the German Emperor and Czar of Russia to divide old China. We want a declaration in the platform in terms of thunder tone against imperialism in any form. We want a declaration in the platform in terms of thunder tone against imperialism in any form. We want a declaration in that platform against the modern government by injunction which is fastened upon us by the Federal courts. Then, my friends, we want another declaration that should be emblazoned in letters of silver and gold and forever embedded in the hearts of the American people, to the effect that the flag of our nation, the Stars and Stripes that float over the liberties of people everywhere, shall never be descerated in any form.

"Now, then, turning back, my friends, to the Republican party, I wish to say to you that it is only a makeshift and a commercial party, instead of a party of principles. Why, read their platform of 1900 adopted at Philadelphia, and you do not find a single declaration in behalf of the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence. They have veered from a party of principle to a party not near the Declaration of Independence. They have veered from a party of principle

rounder. Then, I say, my friends, that if you will look over their platform you will never hear a declaration of principle in it. They go on to congratulate the country upon the amount of money they expect to get; they congratulate the country upon the extension of commerce; they congratulate the country upon the effect of a high protective tariff, and now they are planning to go upon high taxes and soarce money. You take the Democratic platform. It begins with a declaration of the principles of liberty, of justice and of human rights. The members of the Republican party, the schoolboys and the schoolgirls, will soon forget what the principles of the Government are and conclude it is a government of commerce exclusively.

forget what the principles of the Government are and conclude it is a government of commerce exclusively.

The Republicans have started off to imitate England and to fix upon us an English policy. Why? Because in 1898 they declared that they did not think that America could sustain bimetallism, and by innuendo suggested that they would be in favor of bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to 1. While they did not name that, they insinuated and made the American people believe that they were in favor of bimetallism by foreign consent. They admitted that if they could get foreign consent they would support the two metals, and after fooling the people by that makeshift they come in here now and congratulate the country that they fooled them and fixed upon them agold standard. people by that makeshift they come in here now and congratulate the country that they fooled them and fixed upon them agold standard. In the platform of 1806 they declared that the Government of the United States should own, should operate and maintain the Nicaragua Canal, but instead of that Mr. McKinley and his Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, revived an obsolete treaty and undertook to place that canal under English domination. Their platform last adopted tells us that the Republican party is in favor of constructing, of owning, of operating and protecting the Nicaragua Canal. That is done in the face of the treaty that guarantees to England that we will not interfere with that more than to build it. I say that it is a party of makeshifts and it is a party of cowardice. It is a party that will lead these people to hell unless they stop them.

They your pardon for talking to you this long, but when you hold up before me an octopus that stands out with the pledge that it is against conspiracies, against trade, I know that the same octopus that has fooled us before will in the next campaign come out in a platform congratulating the country that America is now under the domination of trusts and is proud of it. They will point to the work of the trusts as the prosperity to the people. They now timidly speak of conspiracies against trade without denouncing trusts. They have done that to people so as to get in one more term. Conspiracies against Trade! It takes Conspiracies against Trade is what they use.
We want to say Trusts in all their nefarious
forms. Conspiracies against trade! It takes
more than one party to constitute a conspiracy.
It takes but one party to become a trust, because a trust is a monopoly of trade, fastened
upon us by Government acquiescence, Government consent and Government patronage.
Now, my friends, I wish to say that if we will
incorporate within our platform suitable principles without reaffirming or distinguishing
between one plank and another, and go to the
American people on such a platform, we will repeat the victory of 1800 by electing the second
Jefferson to the Presidency of the United
States.

It was learned after Mr. flogg had delivered

It was learned after Mr. flogg had delivered his speech that every Democratic orator is to attempt to influence voters this year by talking of an Anglo-American alliance. Mr. Hogg is one of Bryan's closest advisers.

DOCKERY MAKES A SPEECH.

There was a short interval after ex-Gov. Rogg delivered his speech and Mr. Richard-son put forward Congressman A. M. Dockery of Missouri to help fill out the time. Mr. Dockery also sounded the Anglo-American alliance idea. Among other things Mr. Dockery said:

"I congratulate the representatives of the "I\_congratulate the representatives of the unconquerable Democracy of the United States that you have assembled in this Democratic Gibraltar to realism the principles of the Declaration of Independence and to nominate that glorious son of Nebraska to lead us to victory in the coming contest. A little more than 124 years ago Jefferson wrote that great, immortal declaration that tooyenments derived the contest to the great. than 124 years ago Jellerson wrote that great, immortal declaration that Governments cerive their just powers from the consent of the governed. At that time there was not a government in the world which believed or practised that doctrine. For more than a century, by the light of the example of this young Republic, that doctrine has grown, until to-day every government in Europe, except Russia, has a written constitution. That growth is due not to the power of our standing armies, not to the strength of our great navies, but to the example of liberty set by this young Republic. It remains to be seen whether this Republic after more than one hundred years of triumph, political and commercial, is to abandon the doctrine, and it is proper, therefore, that the Democracy should meet in a State which was given to the Union by the statesmanship of Thomas Jefferson, under a legitimate policy of expansion. It is proper that you should meet here to reaffirm that glorious doctrine and declare anew the doctrine. I do not know, gentlemen, what will be in that platform. Is not for me to say. But I know, voicing, as I believe, the convictions of the unconquerable Democracy of this State, which has never yet moved except with the tread of victory, I know that we are opposed to a gold standard, because it doubles our debt and multiplies the wealth of those already rich.

"I know that now, as heretofore, we are op-

Tknow that now, as heretofore, we are opposed to a high tariff, because it is the mother of our trusts. I know that we are opposed to a high protective tariff, because it cuts off our trade with the world. I know that we are opposed to a high tariff, because it is driving the flag of our country from the high seas and has made England the master and the mistress of the commerce of the earth. I know that it has driven the starry banner of our country from the highways of ocean commerce until to-day the Union Jack of England, under the pelicy of Mark Hanna and the Republican party, floats over 90 per cent. of our commerce. I know that under a Democratic Administration, with Bryan as President, the flag will again be restored to the highways of ocean commerce. It will be a familiar sight in all the seaport marts of the world, and we'll whip England in the contest for commercial supremacy. I know that the Democracy of Missouri is opposed to any enready rich.
"I know that now, as heretofore, we are op-

tangling alliance with England, because, while

tangling alliance with England, because, while desiring to maintain friendly relations with the great English-speaking people, we recognize that the contest of the intmediate future is to be under Democratic policies, at least, not a contest of arms, but a contest for commercial expansion that will bring prosperity to the farms, the mines the manufactories and the labor of the United States. In that contest England will be our great competitor. I know also, my fellow Democrats, that the Democracy of this country, and of Missouri especially, is opposed to the policy of the Republican party, which has an undisquized poorly concealed, at least, sympathy for England in her contest against the dying South African republics.

"We have a great fight ahead of us, and we must be contented in our efforts for victory. The great fight ahead of us is to establish the great policies which this country requires for freedom and justice. Now, for myself, I believe in an American financial policy without waiting for the consent of Mark Hanna, or the Republican party, or any one else. I believe in an American policy which will dig the Nicaragua Canal by the Government of the United States, control it by the Government of the United States, control it by the Government of the United States, fortily it by the power of the Government of the United States, fortily it by the power of the Government of the United States, it divides the responsibility with the Republican party—with England. I should have said: They are synonymous terms and there is not much difference after all."

MAYOR ROSE OF MILWAUKEE SPEAKS.

Then came Mayor David S. Rose of Milwau-

MAYOR ROSE OF MILWAUKEE SPEAKS.

Then came Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee. Mayor Rose has said all along here that "Wisconsin will be wiped off the map as a State before it will consent to a plank here declaring for free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Mayor Rose's speech was entirely on militarism and imperialism. He frankly said that there were a great many termans in his State. He told how President McKinley carried Wisconsin in 1896 by 163,000 majority. Mayor Rose didn't say anything new about imperialism or militarism, but he wound up with a glowing demand, 'Let us reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1896 in letter and spirit, free silver coinage at 16 to 1 and all." MAYOR ROSE OF MILWAUKEE SPEAKS.

DEMONSTRATION FOR HILL.

Then broke out a great demonstration for the Hon. David B. Hill. Everybody wanted to hear Mr. Hill. It had been whispered all over the convention that Mr. Hill was to make a speech seconding the nomination of Bryan. At first the news was not credited. Then it was, and after that a great many said that they would not be at all surprised if Mr. Hill was nominated for Vice-President by this convention, notwithstanding the well-known fact that Mr. Bryan prefers Charles A. Towne, the Populist, of Minnesota. The yells, the catcalls for him continued for five minutes. It was a repetition of the scenes of yesterday. The band came in four times in an effort to break up the demonstration. Mr. Hill was not in the conventior. Finally a few Pennsylvanians in the rear of the hall began to how! "Pattison, Pattison, Pattison!" Meaning that they would like to hear from Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison. The cries for Hill quickly smothered those for Pattison, but at several intervals there were renewed cries for the Keystone State man. They were stopped, though, when several delegates hopped up on their feet and derisively replied: "Pattison, why he's a dead one, he's a dead one; shut up." So nothing further was heard about Pattison.

Ames McCullough of Indiana followed Mayor Rose. Mr. McCullough made a very short speech. It was an eloquent one, though, He is one of the famous speakers of the Democratic party in the Hoosier State. Mr. McCullough dwelt upon the Democratic doctrines and attacked the Republican party for its alleged predilections for imperialism and expansion. Speaking as a Hoosier Democrate he said: "We are ready to go right to work for Bryan and the Vice-President candidate to be named here and to make the mountain and the valley ring in our efforts to induce the American people to support the principles of the platform which is to be adopted by this convention. The Democratic party is opposed unalterably to trusts and all sorts of unlawful business conspiracies. Let us all get to work from the DEMONSTRATION FOR HILL.

GEORGE PRED WILLIAMS MAKES A MOTION

George Fred Williams Makes a Motion.

It was then time for George Fred Williams of Dedham to make his first appearance before the convention. He is heart and soul for the nomination of Charles A. Towne for Vice-President. Without any invitation the Hon. George Fred pranced up to the platform and moved that the Democratic National Convention appoint a Conference Committee, consisting of nine, to confer with the Silver Republicans and the Populists as to the best candidate to be nominated for Vice-President by the convention. Temporary Chairman Richardson put Mr. Williams' motion and there was a great cry of "aye" mingled with rearing "noes." Senator Thoma. Francis Grady of the New York delegation was agile as a three-year-old when he jumped upon his chair and shouted "No, no, no! This is a Democratic Convention and we want to nominate a Democrat, not only for President but for Vice-President." Nevertheless Mr. Williams' motion for the appointment of the committee was carried. was carried.

motion for the appointment of the committee was carried.

GOV. BECKHAM OF RENTUCRY SPEARS.

J. R. Williams of Illinois made a speech and then came Gov. J. S. W. Beckham of Kentucky. He looks like a boy 16 years old. His face is drawn and he has an anxious look about the eyes. He seems to have been greatly disturbed by the strain of the turbulent political events in the Blue Grass State of the last few months. Gov. Beckham is a very poor speaker; he only spoke two or three minutes. He received a great welcome, though, by the convention. The band came in with "My Old Kentucky Home," and the great audience rose to its feet and sang this fine old melody and whooped and shouted for Kentucky syoung Governor. He seemed to be abashed, and almost embarrassed by the reception. He merely said in an awkward and academic fashion that the Democrats of Kentucky had given an evidence of their fighting abilities during the last few months and that they proposed to keep on fighting, and then Kentucky syoung Governor very gractously and pleasantly promised to give the electoral vote of his State to Mr. Bryan in November next.

Joshua W. Miles of Maryland made a short speech which couldn't be heard seven feet from the platform and which was pronounced by those who did hear it as a very stuffy and inconsequential collection of platitudes.

The convention then adjourned to 3:30 in the afternoon, and as the audience dispersed the band played again "My Old Kentucky Home." in honor of Gov. Beckham. GOV. BECKHAM OF RENTUCKY SPEAKS.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Platform Read and Adopted-Bryan Nomi nated by a Unantmous Vote.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.-The afternoon session was late in getting under way. It was after 4 o'clock before Permanent Chairman Richardson got the convention in running order Senator Hill of New York was in his seat He was convinced at last that there was to be no fight against the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions. Chairman Richardson promptly called for

the report of the Committee on Platform. The chairman of this committee, Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, was on the platform at the time. He has a very sturdy voice himself, but he announced that Senator Ben Tillman would read the committee's report. Senator Tillman has a voice like a wagon running over a corduroy road. He seemed to have committed that report to memory. He certainly delivered it in splendid fashion. He made every point possible tell. The report to the platform will be found in another column When Senator Tillman came to the words that "Imperialism is the paramount issue of this campaign," there were only a few cheers. Senator Tillman looked up surprised. Then he turned to Chairman Richardson and then to as quiet could be obtained to make his speech. Senator Jones. Then he looked at Sergeant at-Arms John S. Martin. Something was amiss. Something had gone wrong. Martin waved his arms in his excitement. He weighs 300 pounds. He jumped down from his perch on the platform on to the gangway running before the platform and danced about in anger. The ushers and messengers were quickly around him. There was a hurried confabulation and Mr. Martin swung his head and his arms back toward Senator Tillman upon the platform. The messengers and ushers darted here and there among the delegates and a hundred of other messengers and ushers rushed up into the galleries. All were loaded with american flags. They quietly distributed these flags among the delegates and the audience. In a jiffy Mr. Martin waved his arms up at the band and it quickly came out with the "Star Spangled Banner."

was no demonstration. Senator Tillman turned full face to the audience and reared with all his might, "I say again that imperialism is the paramount issue of this campaign." The band which had halted a moment came out again with the "Star Spangled Banner." The delegates and the audience unfolded their flags. A great flag which was hung from the steel trusses of the convention hall just over the platform was dropped. This was the legend upon it: "The Constitution and the flag, one and inseparabie, now and forever; the flag of the republic

forever, of an empire never." DEMONSTRATION OVER THE PLATFORM. Then came one of the greatest scenes that

this convention has had. Upon all the little flags which the hundreds of messengers and ushers had distributed were printed the exact words on the big flag which had been let down from the trusses. The audience roared with enthusiasm. The delegates grasped their standards and swung them over their heads. Half a dozen banners were waved in the air. One of them read: "Lincoln abolished slavery under the flag. McKinley restored it." Another read: "What would Christ do in the Philippines?" And still another read: "No man is good enough to govern another man without his consent. A. Lincoln." Amid the tumultuous cheers the band was heard playing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." The delegates began to carry their standards around the hall. The flags, thousands upon housands of them, were waving, and it was a vast scene of color. The cheers were riot ous. High above them could be heard the rebel yell, "Hi, hi, hi, hi, ki, ki, ki." The Boer flag was brought out and toted around the hall, and the band played America's greatest national anthem, "My Country 'Tis of Thee,' which, as all know from time immemorial, has been set to the music of "God Save the Queen." It was a wild scene. It was a pathetic scene to some who had observed closely the fact that this was a cut-and-dried affair, which had come almost near failure. It was not a spontaneous outburst for the flag. It had been worked up by the managers of this convention "There is no disposition to be unkind or harsh n any statement made here, but the facts are

as they are written and they cannot be gainsaid. There were some Democrats in that audience who remembered that Col. Bryan himself had been appointed by President McKinley to be a Colonel in the United States Volunteer army after America had declared war on Spain There were Democrats in that audience who remembered other things, and they were especially brought to mind when Prince David, at the head of the little Hawaiian delegation, joined the delegates with his standard in march ing around the hall and taking part in this cooked-up demonstration. These Democrats recalled that it was Grover Cleveland, a Democratic President, who hauled down the American flag in the Sandwich Islands, and that this flag was restored to the place it now occupies by President McKinley. There were Democrate in that audience who did not hesitate to say while this demonstration was going on that it was a demonstration which should have greeted the action in hauling down the flag in the Sandwich Islands. In so many words they made it known that this demonstration here to-day was in favor of hauling down the American flag in Cuba, Porto Rico and in the Philippine Islands, just as was done in the Sandwich Islands. Moreover, these Democrats declared that this cooked-up demonstration meant nothing but that the American flag should be pulled down over the new colonial possessions of the United States Government and that these possessions should be restored to the broken-down rotten and brutal monarchy which had controlled them for a thousand years. There were Democrats in that audience who had voted the ticket from boyhood. To them it was not only a sad, but a disgusting sight. Never mind that, though. The American people, it was insisted, will quickly understand the merits of this cookedup demonstration and this last-hour effort to supordinate the real simon-pure policy of the Democratic party, free silver coinage at 16 to 1, to the fallacious and misleading doctrine of imperialism and militarism.

It was a great demonstration, though, when it got under way. The Hagenow Band of Lincoln marched around the hall with little Hawaii Prince David, the representative of an effete monarchy, toddlng on behind. That was possibly the most ungracious sight of the demonstration. It was apparent, to all that this demonstration meant merely a carrying out of the sentiments of Hogg and Dockery and all the others, that Uncle Sam has gone into the business of foreign alliances and has mixed himself up with imperial and military governments. How false this is will be shown throughout the campaign. The demonstration lasted twelve minutes. Many who saw it

WILD OVER FREE SILVER.

When order was restored Senator Tillman continued the reading of the platform. When limited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 there was a great demonstration. Senator Tillman did not like it, and, was heard to command Sergeant-at-Arms John I. Martin thus: "Hush it up, hush it up." There is no mistake about this statement. But neither Mr. Martin not any of his messengers or ushers could hush up the howl that went up for 16 to 1. The delegates and the vast audience waved their flags again. This time just as enthusiastically as they did when Mr. Tillman made that play upon the words "Imperialism is the paramount issue of this campaign." The delegates ripped their standards from the floor and marched around the hall with them. Many of the dele gates and many in the audience tacked pictures of Bryan to their flags and waved them over their heads. They were waved in wild fashion The yells and cheers and howls of approval could be heard a mile away. John M. Nola of Rochester, N. Y., waved above his head a banner reading: "Don't Think There Are No Sixteen to Oners in New York State." All the time Senator Tillman was crying to Mr Martin, "Hush it up! hush it up!" Mr. Mar tin stopped the band as it began to play a tune The spirit of subterfuge and chicanery which has marked every development concerning this free silver platform here was even at tempted to be carried out at this very time. It would not go. The delegates would not be hushed up, and the audience continued to cheer and cheer and cheer. Of course order was restored in due time and Senator Tillman concluded reading the platform. It was unanimously adopted.

James Kerr of Pennsylvania, who was Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington when it was controlled by the Democrats, then jumped upon his chair and moved a resolution that the Hon. Webster C. Davis be invited to address the convention. Mr. Davis up to several months ago was Assistant Secretary of the Interior in President McKinley's Adminis tration. The convention quickly adopted Mr. Kerr's resolution. Mr. Davis sat all the time within four feet of Permanent Chairman Richardson, and the moment that the resolution was adopted he arose and advanced and grasped the hand of Mr Richardson. This device was a cooked-up affair of Mr. Davis and was received by the delegates and audience with great cheers. He started right in as soon

DAVIS'S IMPASSIONED SPEECH.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I appreciate very highly the homer conferred on me in inviting me to say a few words at this time and I shall detain you but a few moments. I have been honored by another great party than this in the past. I have served that party and nave rendered services for all that I received, and the account is balanced now. (Great appeause and cheers.) Life, human life, is but a narrow one between two great unknown eternities, and life is too short for a man to sacrifice principles for money or for public office. (Enthusiasale applause and cheers.) I have never yet heard aplatform that was so intensely American as that read here in this convention. (Continued applause and cheering.) Old conditions have passed away, old questions have passed and gone—many of them—and new questions are now before the American people. I care not a snap of my finger for party or private criticism. I care nothing for office, because I gave up one voluntarily better than any you can give me. [Great applause and oncers], and the man or newspaper that makes the statement that I was forced to leave the Administration against my will absolutely and maliciously, faisifies. I love liberty, I love equality or rights and I love justice, and when the party that I belong to was too cowardly to take a stand for liberty and against British aristocracy and monarchy, I left it and left it for good. (Wild and enthusiastic applause and cheers.)

"In every part of Europe and Africa the charge is made by the British press and the British officials that the re is a secret alliance between this country and Great Britain, to the effect that in case of any foreign nation attempting to intervene in behalf of the poor Boers the great Republic will stand by Great Britain with its army and navy, [Uries of "Noi Noi"] I have yet to hear the Administration deny the report. I have defended the Administration in every address I have made since my unfortunate visit to the Trans-DAVIS'S IMPASSIONED SPEECH.

raal, but I say now that I will never defend it again, because it has not taken the chance at its National Convention in the chance and the chance at its National Convention in the chance and the chance and the cover the paid of the chance and the chance and the cover the rear of a retreat, and save the party from out the sunsave whisper the word liberty is to become obsolete in the American lexicon? Is it a cat that this great Republic must chain itself to the charcot land and cold?

"I sympathize with beopt estruggling for liberty everywhere. I sympathized with them as they struggled for liberty in them as they struggled for liberty in the mast they struggled for liberty in them as they struggled for liberty in the war broke out with Spain we said then that it was a war, not for conquest, not for territory, but for carrying liberty to people who were crying sor belp at our feet. I Loud applauses I And the boys marched to he chance the control of the control

to go on, but was forced to wait some little time. He finally proceeded:

"Up until that point the war was right, but when we passed beyond that point the Administration went too far. But it was another indication of following the footsteps of Great Britain that when our flag rose over the flag of the rotten Spanish monarchy the American Republic could not resist the temptation to follow in the footsteps of Great Britain. It thirsted for land and for gold, and that is where the mistake was made. We should have stopped at the end of the Spanish victory, when we brought literty to the people who were being ground to death under the heel of Spain's tyranny.

"We do love liberty. The masses of the American people stand for the blessed idea of liberty, and I daro say to-day. If it were possible to get the news over the British army to the Boer farmers in the two South African republics that these representatives of six or seven million American voters send a word of sympathy to them, many a Boer would shout for Joy in the hills of the Transvaal. Grander struggle for liberty was never made in the world's history than the struggle being made by the Republicans and Democrats in South Africa. Let us sympathize with them. I am glad that you have taken this action to-day and at the poils in November follow it up. Let American principles ever live. Let them go on down for ages to come, to generations not yet born.

"Liberty, love of country, one flag, one coun-

"Liberty, love of country, one flag, one country, one spiendid destiny—all one. I stand on this platform and support William Jennings Bryan for President of this great Republic." The conclusion of Mr. Davis's speech was the

signal for an outburst of cheers, mingled with the shouts of welcome, the flying of flags and the playing of the bands. One of the delegates pinned a delegate's badge to Mr. Davis as he left the platform. Mr. Davis was escorted out of the hall by a

noisy throng of Democrats. The audience cheered. A great volume of sound was heard and amid it, far off like the tinkling of tiny bells, was heard the band playing "Maryland, My Maryland." That martial tune sounded amid the thunderous cheers not a little like the great song of the French revolution, "La

It was then time to nominate Mr. Bryan for President. The Nebraska delegation had selected Mr. Bryan's old boyhood friend, W. D. Oldham, to present his name to the convention. and so when the roll of Alabama was called Alabama cheerfully yielded to Nebraska.

MR. OLDHAM'S SPEECH NOMINATING BRYAN. MR. OLDHAM'S SPEECH NOMINATING BRYAN.

Mr. Chairman: More than a hundred years ago the Continental Congress of America adopted a declaration which had been drafted by the founder of the Democratic party, and the joyous tones of the old Liberty Bell which greeted the act announced to a waiting world that a nation had been born.

With hearts unchilled by the selfish sentiments and the converted liers.

With hearts unchilled by the selfish sentiments of cold commercialism, you have responded patriotically to each sentiment contained in Democracy's first platform as it was read to you at the opening of this convention, and in view of the radical departure which the party in power has made from the principles set forth in that historic document, it is meet that we-true believers in the Republic of old—should, when choosing a field and forming our lines for the bloodless battle of ballots now impending, say in the language of one of the loved patriots

say in the language of one of the loved patriots of long ago:
"Read this declaration at the head of the of long ago:

"Read this declaration at the head of the army and every sword shall be drawn from its scabbard, and a solemn vow taken to maintain it or to perish on the bed of honor."

Much of history for this Republic shall be either made or marred by the action of this convention. You, as representatives of the only party which is coexistent with the nation itself, the only party which ever had within its own ranks sufficient constructive statesmanship to create a nation in which each citizen becomes a sovereign, have, true to the traditions you bear, in your platform set out in simple language, with a decided American accent, a plan for the people's redemption from each sacrilege and schism taught by the Republican party. That plan contains nothing but the approved precepts of the elders and doctors of your faith. If, on such a platform, you place a candidate whose devoted and unblemished life shall stand as a pledge to the plain people that he, in good faith, will carry out the solemn covenants made therein, then the hour of our ultimate triumph is at hand.

There is no greater honor reserved for a citizen of these United States than to become the standard bearer of the Democratic party. It at once enrolls his name on the scroll of the "Immortals who are not born to die," and entries him with a halo of the glory of all the illustrious achievements which that unconquered and unconquerable organization has emblazoned on every page of our nation's history. It intrusts to his keeping the fame of that long line of statesmen and patriots who have knelt for a blessing at Democracy's shrine.

O, bright are the names of those heroes and sages, That shine like stars through the diamess of ages,

), bright are the names of those heroes and sa that shine like stars through the dimness of age whose deeds are inscribed on the pages of story, corever to live in the sunlight of glory.

o. bright are the names of those heroes and sages, That shine like stars through the dimness of ages, whose deeds are inscribed on the pages of story. Forever to live in the sunlight of glory.

This high distinction must not be unworthily bestowed. It must follow as a reward for noble actions bravely done, for unrequired tireless toil, for sacrifices made and strength displayed, for trusts discharged and pledges kept. We must seek a leader whose public and private life most nearly exemplifies his party's highest ideals; who stands unqualifiedly pledged to every issue we declare; who will carry the standard we place in his hands, even as the Black Douglas carried the sacred casket that inclosed the heart of Hruce. He must not declare for free trade with Porto Rico and then at the persuasive sugestion of the Sugar and Tobacco trusts sign a bill providing for a tariff on the products of that island. He must not denounce a policy as one of "criminal aggression," and then at the demand of a power behind the throne pursue the policy he has so denounced. He must not, while professing opposition to combines and conspiracies against trade, send his emissaries to the trust baron castles to beg, like Lazarus at Dives's gates, for subscriptions to his campaign. He must not lend the moral support of his administration to a monarchy in its efforts to destroy a republic But he must ever sympathize with a people struggling for the right of self-government.

Instead of the Republican policy of monometallism, he must offer the free and unlimited coinage of the money metals of the Constitution, the gold that polished the winged sandals of Hermes, and the sliver that glitters in the bow of Diana. Instead of a panic-breeding, credit currency, controlled by the Bank Trust, he must offer Giovernment paper controlled by the people. He must be able to distinguish between Democratic expansion and Republican imperialism. The first is a natural growth by the addition of contiguous American territory, into every foot of which is carried th

was drawn and on a plane of lofty patriotism he strangled it.

With the issues now clearly drawn, no doubt remains as to the name of our candidate. On that question we are a reunited Democracy, Already worthy allies, differing from us rather in name than faith, have shouted for our gallant leader again, and every State and Territory has instructed its delegates to this convention to vote for him here. So it only remains for Nebraska to pronounce the name that has been thundered forth from the foot of Bunker Hill, and echoed back from Sierra's sunset slope, and that reverberates among the pineclad snow-capped hills of the North, and rises up from the slumbering flower-scented savannas of the South, and that name is the name of William Jennings Bryan, her bestloved son.

ANOTHER NOISY BRYAN DEMONSTRATION. The scene that followed the mention of the name of Bryan was exactly the scene that folowed the mention of his name last night at the close of the speech of Permanent Chairman Richardson. The delegates were on their feet in an instant and the tremendous crowd was not a moment behind them. Every person in the hall seemed to be armed with a cane flag and the hall was a sea of waving red, white and blue. Bediam reigned. From the rear of the hall on the south side there rose up from nowhere apparently an immense oil painting of Bryan. It was lifted high and started forward toward the aisle leading along the front of the delegates' seats. At the same instant the State standards started up out of their sockets in the floor and quick as a wink they were lugged forward too. Then the parade began, It was exactly three minutes after 5 o'clock. The band played the 'Star-Spangled Banner" and half the crowd began to sing as it marched. It was not the delegates who made the great demonstration. Some of them had a part in it, but the moment the march was begun a dozen marching clubs that had been clustered around the outer edge of the delegates' seats, were let into the aisles. There must have been 500 of them. Some of them carried red, white and blue parasols, some of them had black umbrellas, some of them had banners, some of them Bryan pictures. Around and around they marched. The men who had the State standards fell in with them in the line wherever they could. Near the New York standard there was a banner bearing the words, 'Don't think there are no 16 to 1s in New York. Texas carried a pair of steer's horns that were

While this parade was going around at a speed was whooping and yelling and cheering like mad. Whenever there was a sign of a let-up the band played some popular air and that started the crowd singing, "There Was a Hot Time in the Old Town," "Lulu, How I Love My Lulu," and any number of others. People who were not marching were up on their chairs, umping up and down and yelling and waving anything that was in reach. At the end of twenty-seven minutes the uproar showed signs of dying out, and the officers of the convention began pounding with gavels, a plentiful supply of which were on hand, and yelling at the top of their lungs for everybody to "Sit down, sit down, there; that's enough!" The police went around, too. The outsiders were cleared out of the aisles and the people in the galleries began to hiss at the continuance of the noise.

TEXAS, ILLINOIS AND CALIFORNIA SECOND THE NOMINATION.

It took three or four minutes to bring quiet sufficient to hear the speaker, who was already n place trying to second the nomination. He was Judge E. B. Perkins of Texas. He was a talker, but he didn't have the voice to fill the hall, and the moment he began to talk there were yells of "Louder! Louder." Judge Perkins got the platform through the courtesy of Arkansas, and Arkansas seemed to be sorry for it. The Judge kept at it for about five minutes, and then wound up with a formal second. When he sat down there was a wild wave of yells for "Hill! Hill!" But ex-Senator S. M. White of California was already on the platform. White has a voice as loud as foghorn. When the crowd understood that fact it subsided and let him proceed. He did not wake the crowd up. Colorado was called next and she turned her privilege over to Illinois, while the crowd bawled at the top of its lungs for "Hill! Hill! Hill!"

Illinois put forward Judge D. W. Thompson of Jacksonville, which is Bryan's old home who said it was a proud moment of his life. Then he told how Bryan had lived in his town The Democracy of Illinois, he said, loved him for his purity, admired him for his ability, respected him for his honesty and had confidence in him because of his courage and his consistency.

ANOTHER HILL DEMONSTRATION Again the cries for Hill went up, and this time the chairman announced that Connecticut yielded to New York, and that David Bennett Hill would speak. That instant there was a whoop that rang out and almost ripped the roof off the hall. Quick as a flash the whole convention was up just as it had been at the first mention of Bryan's name. For three minutes it was kept up. Senator Hill made his way to the platform while the shouting and cheering and screaming kept up. He stood facing the immense crowd and waited for silence. Finally it came. For the first time since the convention began there was absolute silence. Every man and every woman was as silent as grave. During the progress of his speech half the time the crowd was waving out its applause. When he spoke of a united party there was a repetition of the scene that greeted the announcement that he would again speak the big audience waving flags and pandemonium reigned. The band took the opportunity to play "My Country "Tis of Thee," and it played t through twice before the enthusiasm died away sufficiently for ex-Senator Hill to proceed. When he said the wisdom of the convention adopted the platform and he stood on it, there was again a repetition of the scene and this time the band had time to play through Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue. After each season of applause there came again the quiet that no other speaker had had. At the close of the speech the crowd was on its feet and it yelled and cheered until long after the ex-Senator had made his way back to his seat. Senator Hill's speech seconding the omination was as follows:

HILL'S SPEECH. "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: In behalf of the Democratio masses of the State of New York, for whom

I assume to speak on this occasion, I second the nomination which has been made from the State of Nebraska. William J. Bryan does not belong to Nebraska alone; he belongs to the North and South, to the East and the Westhe belongs to the whole country at large.

"It is a nomination already made in the hearts and effections of the American people. From the closing of the polls four years ago until this very hour there never was a possibility of any other nomination being made. He is a gentleman that needs no introduction to this audience or to the American people. Nebraska is proud of him, but New York is proud of him also. For four years he has upheld the sanner of Democracy in almost every State in this Union. His voice has been heard, not only in behalf of our principles; but in behalf of the cause of the common people, in behalf of the workingmen, in behalf of humanity.

"He will not only have the support of his party—a united party. He is strong—strong with the masses, strong with farmers, strong with the masses, stronger even than his own cause. His integrity has never been questioned during all the time that he has been under the gaze of the American people. His statesmanship has been exhibited in the halis of Congress No others have served during such a brief period that made such an impression upon the minds and hearts and conscience of the American people. This convention meeting here to-day in this most beautiful city, surrounded by this he itable community—it was indeed the proper place to nominate this candidate. The cause that he represents is peculiarly the cause of the people. His election will mean honesty and integrity in public office. It will mean the amelioration of the people; it will mean economy and retrenchment in governmental affairs; it will mean henesty and integrity in public office. It will mean the destruction of criminal trusts and monopolies; it will mean economy and retrenchment in governmental affairs; it will mean a return to the advocacy of the principles of the Declaration of

dom of this convention has determined otherwise, and I acquiesce cheerfully in the decision.

"I am here to say further that the platform that has been read is worthy of the vote and approval of every man who claims to be a Democrat in this country. Those who do not admire some portions can speak of others. If there are some issues which they do not desire to present as strongly as some others they can at least talk about something in this platform that is worthy of their approval. At least in some portions of this country the paramount issue is going to carry, and carry strongly.

"A word more. This is the time for unity and not for division. I plead to-night for party harmony and for party success. I plead because of the dangers which confront us. As sure as election day comes, and if we should happen to be defeated, which I do not believe we will—if it should occur, what will follow? It means the resoration of a Federal Election law. It means a reduction of the apportionment of Members of Congress throughout the Southern States of our Union. It means a consequent reduction in the Electoral College from our Southern States, and the plea of necessity will be made because it will be apparent by election day that some of the newborn States of the West which they had relied upon had gone over to the Democratic party. So, I am sorry to say, this is a most important election: important for our party, important for our country, important for the best interests of all our people. I have no time now to analyze this platform. We are speaking of men and not of measures now. This nomination will meet the approval, based upon this platform, of the people of the East.

"What we need is an old-fashfoned rousing Democratic victory throughout this land. That will mean a restoration of the currency of our fathers, that will mean home rule for States, that will mean popular government restored, that will mean popular government restored, that will mean the supremacy of equal laws throughout the country, and in this great result

In his seat after the speech ex-Senator Hill was surrounded by a mob of delegates who grabbed his hands and cheered and thanked him. Ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., shook him by the hand; so did Jamas Shevlin of Brooklyn, and the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, his fellow delegates-at-large. The Hon. Richand Croker was busy doing something else at the time and did not seem to see Mr. Hill. The last demonstration for Hill closed with a chorus of "Hill! Hill! Hill!" sung out to the time of stamping feet. MORE SECONDING SPEECHES.

Quiet came at last and Delaware gave way Alabama, which had given away originally to Nebraska, Lomas of Montgomery, Ala., responded and made a speech that nobody heard. He lasted only a few minutes and gave way to Walter E. Moore from the Tar Heel State. The crowd was tired, and while Moore had a good voice, nobody seemed to want to him and a large part of his speech was "Vote! Vote! Vote!" Moore was a determined man and he kept going until he had finished his speech. Among other things Moore said:

man and he kept going until he had finished his speech. Among other things Moore said:

"A century of Democracy is drawing to its close. It began with Jefferson, it ends with Bryan. Each chosen by his party as its ablest champion of popular rights and its clearest exponent of Democratic principles was defeated by a campaign of abuse, slander and villification, and each more glorious in defeat than his adversary in victory, remained for the succeeding four years the foremost Democrat in America, the recognized tribune of the people, the logical and unanimous choice of his party for renomination. In an age when kings ruled by right divine, and the plain people were regarded as little better than beasts of burden, Thomas Jefferson declared that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. He was the necessary candidate of the Democracy and remained so until the principles that he advocated were embodied in government. In 1796 Jefferson was denounced as a theorist, a socialist, an anarchist and an atheist. In 1800 he was triumphantly elected to the Presidential chair. In an age when human labor is bound by capital, in chains stronger and more galling than slavery, when the divine right of money has spread its protecting egis over trusts, plunder and robbery, William J. Bryan declared: 'You shall not press down this crown of thorns on the brow of labor; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.' He was the necessary candidate of Democracy in 1896, and he remains so until the principles he advocates are embodied in government. Four years ago he was defeated by the money changers, who had polluted the temple of liberty, and by the political descendants of the un-American imperialists, who a century ago defeated Jefferson. History will repeat itself. Democracy, rising stronger from defeat, will in 1900, as in 1800, give its banner to its former leader and bid Bryan, following in the footsteps of Jefferson, complote the great work he has already so nobly begun."

Moore was followed b

nobly begin."

Moore was followed by Senator John M. Daniel of Virginia, and when he got through and the howl of "Vote! vote! vote!" was taken up again, delegate D. H. Palmer of Florida shouted out a motion to suspend the roll call and proceed to the nomination of Bryan by acclamation. It wouldn't go.

G. V. Menzie, the chairman of the Indiana delegation, got the floor and made a five-minute speech. Again came the roar for a vote, but the clerk called Kansas, and in spite of the kicking Kansas insisted on putting forward a talker. He was John H. Atwood. He got attention only because he happened to be known in Kansas City and the crowd was willing to put up with him. The roars of "Vote! vote! went up with force enough to dealen one as Atwood finished. Nevertheless, H. L. Fergus of Louisiana had the nerve to face the crowd. It let him talk about half a minute. It wouldn't listen to him at all, but it was quiet enough to hear some of the things that he said. They were not of any importance. Massachusetts sent up Thomas J. Gargan and he had a hot half minute. He succeeded in talking 55 seconds all told. Then the cries of "Vote!" drowned him out.

When Mississippi was called that delegation got a cheer by repeating the motion to suspend the rules and to proceed to a nomination by acclamation. Chairman Richardson, however, did not propose to shut off any Bryan steam that might be aching to shoot off, and the cierk proceeded with the roll call. Missouri seconded without a sueech, and so did New Hampshire. Charle W. Baker of Ohio was the next man who simply had to talk, and amid the cries of 'Order!" and "Vote!' and "Time's up!' he fired ahead. He just got through his speech and that was all.

Pennsylvania sent up Ex.-Gov. Pattison to

PATTISON SPEARS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

PARTISON SPEARS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania sent up Ex.-Gov. Pattison to face the crowd, which seemed to have let off some of its steam, and the ex-Governor was cheered. He said that the voice of the people had already made the nomination of Bryan, He said he spoke for 450,009 Democrats of Pennsylvania who demanded that he should for them second the nomination. It took him less than two minutes to do this and the crowd cheered him again. The roll call proceeded without response until Tennessee was called. Gov. McMillin got up in his place and in twenty words seconded. Texas and Vermont seconded also from their seats. Louis Bomerich was trotted out by ex-Mayor Rose of Milwaukee to speak for Wisconsin Decause he was a German-American. The crowd put up with him more or less unwillingly. He said there was no price too dear to pay for the defeat of imperialism. Each of the Territories was called in turn and presented a minute second.

Hawaii was the last called. Prince David

Hawaii was the last called. Prince David stood up and he sent forward John H. Wise to talk for the island. Wise got a bully reception. Everybody seemed to be in favor of expansion

## House Work

Seems easy to a man, but there is a great deal of lifting and reaching to do; great many trips up and down stairs to ake in the course of day's house work. It's hard where a woman is well. For

a woman suffering with some form of "female trouble" it is daily torment.
There are thousands of such women struggling along, day by day, in increasing by day, in increasing misery. There are other thousands who have found a complete cure of their disease in the use of Dr. Plerce's Favorite Prescription. It stops debilitating drains, cures irregularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, nourishes the tion, nourishes the nerves, and gives vitality and vigor. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. It cocaine nor other parcotic. "For a number of menths I suffired with feshale trouble." writes Miss Agnes McGowne, of 1212 Benk St., Washington, D. C. "I tried various remediea, but none seemed to do me any permanent good. The doctors said it was the worst case of internal trouble they ever had. I decided to write to you for help. I received a very encouraging reply, and commenced treatment at once. I had not used your 'Pavorite Prescription' a week before I began to feed better, and, as I continued, my health gradually improved. It is improving every day."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical

for the time being. He said the Hawaiian delegation had cast the deciding vote for free silver in the Committee on Resolutions last night. "What more do you want from Hawaii?" he demanded. The crowd kept cheering for him until he got back to his seat.

Then came Mrs. J. M. Cohn of Utah. Mrs. Cohn is the only real woman delegate. The crowd received her with cheers and half of the people got up and waved flags. Mrs. Cohn could hardly make herself heard ten feet from the platform. She said that Bryan stood for all that was best in the home and in political and she was proud to second his nomination. She pledged Utah to him by 25,000 majority.

BRYAN NOMINATED.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical

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R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

She pledged Utah to him by 25,000 mayor.

BRYAN NOMINATED.

The roll of States was then called and every State cast its full vote for Bryan and each State announced its vote. Then was renewed cheering. The roll call was completed at 8:50 o'clock that Cheirman Richardson announced that announced its vote. Then was renewed cheering. The roll call was completed at 8:50 o'clock and Chairman Richardson announced that Bryan had been unanimously nominated by the convention. Bedlam ensued again, but it was only for a minute. The crowd had done all the yelling it cared to do. J. G. Johnson of Kansas moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow and the motion was carried with approving yells. The crowd filed out, nobody seeming even to think of the Vice-Presidency.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONVENTION.

Aguinalde's Friends Decide to Get Together in Indianapolis, August 25.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5 .- J. S. Hall, who visited the headquarters of the Anti-Imperialist League some time ago and asked that the convention of that organ zation should be held in this city if one was called, received a letter from William J. Mize, Secretary of the from William J. Mize, Secretary of the league, to-day saying that the Executive Committee had decided to call a national convention of anti-imperialists for Aug. 25, and that this city had been selected as the place for holding the convention. The letter states that about 1,100 delegates will be in attendance, and that addresses will be made by Carl Schurz Bourke Cockran, Bishop Stadding and others. Ex-Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts will preside, and the sessions of the convention will be held in Tombinson Hall.

Eastern National Headquarters.

Republican National Headquarters in this city will not be opened until July 25 at th earliest. National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs received a despatch to that effect yesterday from Joseph H. Manley of Maine. Mr. day from Joseph H. Manley of Maine, Mr Manley is to have charge of the national campaign in the East, while Senator Hanna runs the campaign in the West. Mr. Manley will arrive in this city late this week or early next. Mr. Gibbs has narrowed the places down to three—the Fiith Avenue Hotel, the St. James Building and the Metropolitan Life Building at 1 Madison avenue. In 1896 the headquarters were in the latter building and the same rooms can be secured now. can be secured now.

10 to 3 on McKinley.

Offers to bet at the rate of 10 to 3 on McKiney were made in Wall Street yesterday. One offer to bet \$1,000 at this rate was reported. A few bets of small amounts were concluded. Among them was one of \$100 bet on McKinley by Thomas Baborg to \$30 on Bryan put up by W. G. Gallagher.

Hart Saving a Woman From a Runaway.

A horse drawing a delivery wagon, of which Villiam Blumberg of 78 Forsyth street was the William Blumbers of 18 Forsyth street was the driver, ran away in Fifty-ninth street yesterday and at Lexington avenue dashed through the crowd waiting at the transfer point. Henry McDonald of 140 West Sixty-sixth street, seeing that a woman was about to be struck, jumped between her and the horse. While pushing her out of harm's way he was knocked down. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, badly bruised. Blumberg was locked up.

The Weather.

There were thunderstorms yesterday in the Middle Atlantic States and in the Lake regions: also in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana; elsewhere the weather was generally fair. There was a storm central over the Dakotas and Nebraska, which was moving eastward and creating extreme heat in the Central States and upper Mississippi Valley. As the low pressure advances it should bring into the Middle Atlantic States warmer weather which is likely to last for the next two or three days. An area of high pressure rests on the south Atlantic coast, which will help to keepit warm. It was cooler gesterday in the Rocky Mountain districts.

In this city, the day was fair, save for a th inderstorm in the early morning an I another late at night; wind, fresh northeast shifting to southeast; average humidity 54 per cent.; larom: ter, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 50.04; 3 P. M., 29.96. The temperature as recorded by the official ther-mometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the

street level, is shown in the annexed table -Ometal Sun's -Ometal Sun's 1900, 1809, 1900, 1900, 1809, 1900, 1900, 1809, 1900, 1809, 1900, 1809, 1900, 1809, 1900, 1809, 1900, 1809, 1900, 1809, 1900, 19 WEATHER FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-

MORROW. For New England, partly cloudy and warmer today: generally fair Saturday; light to fresh west winds.

For eastern New York, partly cloudy to-day: warmer in northern part: fair Saturday: light to fresh southwest winds For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Dela-

ware, fair and continued warm. light to fresh south For western New York and western Pennsylvania.

## A CALIFORNIAN'S

Successful Experiments with Food.

A gentleman in Oak Park, Calif., Henry Pockman, took up the question of food, to see if he could recover from an old case of dyspepsia, from which nux vomica, pepsin, and other remedies gave him no relief.

He started in with Grape-Nuts breakfast food and his dyspepsia quickly disappeared.

food and his dyspepsia quickly disappeared. He also left off the use of coffee and took Postum Food Coffee in its piace. He writes that he has been put right, perfectly well, and going to remain so by continuing the use of the Grape-Nuts food and Postum Coffee.

It is worth anyone's trial, who desires to be well, to change the diet, and particularly to leave off coffee. Grape-Nuts food contains elements that rebuild the grey matter in the nerve centers and brain and give one a feeling of reserve strength and vigor. This food is perfectly cooked at the factory, can be served instantly, and is on sale at all first-class grows.—Adv.